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## From the Military and Naval Magazine. REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

CAPTAIN LANDAIS.

Every thing relative to the Revolution must be interesting to Americans. I therefore take pleasure in communicating to you, some characteristic notices of Captain Landais; the first commander of the old Alliance frigate, so glorious in her career during our struggle for independence.

Pierre de Landais was a younger son of one of the oldest, poorest, and proudest houses in France. Through the influence of a school fellow, he procured a midshipman's warrant, and having studied the science of navigation, he became, in the course of ten or twelve years of practice, a pretty good sailor. It was not, however, until he was thirty-two years of age, that he became a lieutenant, in which rank he continued eight or ten years; when he had the mortification to see himself "over-ranked" by a sprig of a boy—the kinsman of a court mistress. It was too much for the high bearing and conscious worth of the sturdy Landais, and while he was meditating upon the affront, as a measure sufficiently outrageous to "rid himself of life by a bare bodkin," or to shoot his rival out of the way, the war of our revolution was announced, and a new field of enterprise was offered to the aspirations of Mr. Landais.

Congress needed experienced officers, and it was peculiarly in keeping that the first commander of a frigate named in compliment to the hopeful alliance with France, should have a Frenchman to lead or to control her fortunes. "The brilliant affair of the 'Scrapis' and the 'Bon Homme Richard,'" soon after took place, in which Paul Jones, by his desperate gallantry, covered himself with glory; while poor Landais, a thorough pupil of the old school, who had no idea of such an unsystematic way of fighting, got so bewildered, (as the story goes) that he could not for the life of him tell, which of the combatants it was his business to fire into; and after making two or three sad mistakes, concluded that his wisest course was to haul off, and leave them to settle the matter by themselves. The measure was prudent enough perhaps, but the result was unfortunate for this truly unfortunate man, in a long life of after neglect.

Paul Jones gave such an account of Landais' conduct, as led Congress to intimate to the poor fellow, that they had no further occasion for his services; and although he explained his proceedings, upon the most approved principles of naval warfare, to his own entire satisfaction, he could not succeed in convincing the members of the committee, who looked at nothing but the glorious issue. He then took up his residence in New York, where he remained until his death in 1818; always, however, making a visit, every alternate year, to the seat of government, to present a memorial respecting the injustice of which he was the victim, and to claim restitution of his rank and arrears of pay; an application to which each succeeding Congress, with remarkable unanimity, returned an answer decidedly in the negative.

Notwithstanding his fatal misfortune, in the action just mentioned, "Admiral Landais"—for so he claimed to be—always considered himself an officer of the American navy, and however slighted by others, never abated his self-respect, nor the firm maintenance of his rank and dignity. To this end, he wore the American cockade to the last, and on the 4th of July, and 25th of November, always mounted his old continental uniform, although its beauties had faded, and its ample skirts almost swept the ground!

There is something touching, pathetic, and truly noble in the subsequent life and deportment of this philosophical man! something to extort our respect and veneration, in his own lofty dignity and devotion to his decapitated sovereign, Louis XVI. "The fall of a great man, like death, canonizes his bones;" and we, therefore, feel towards Captain Landais, when old and venerable, the sympathy of compassion and favor, and we delight in reviving in the "mind's eye," the pictorial image of the old gentleman, as he appeared abroad in the streets of New York, some twenty years ago, a dignified relic of "la vieille cour." As recollected, his figure was that of a tall, thin man, exceedingly old, with a sharp care-worn visage (painful to tell) and deep sunken eyes; whose vivacity and fire, not even the frosts of forebore winters had been able wholly to extinguish. His raiment betokened scanty means, but still it was the straightened circumstances of a gentleman; his linen, though not very fine, and probably forced to perform long service, was always clean; his long skirted coat of pompadour purple, was threadbare, but carefully brushed; and his stockings, though faded and yellow, were of fine silk; remnants of better and happier days! His hair, or rather a few scanty locks that survived the ravages of time, were of silvery whiteness, and the bald places thickly covered with powder, a fact which occasioned no trouble to discover, for the veteran never appeared abroad with his old fashioned cocked hat in its legitimate station, carrying it forever in his hand, as a mark of homage and respect to, and in commemoration of the cruel death of his beloved sovereign; a measure to which he fondly adhered through life, with a kind of religious veneration.

About twenty-five years ago, his daily appearance in Broadway as I have described above, was as certain as the return of morning light, unless when his solitary walk was prevented by storms. In time, however, as he advanced in years and feebleness, his walks became less and less frequent, and more and more closely did he confine himself to his obscure lodgings, where he buried, as he might, the sense of his wrongs and his sufferings for a period of forty years!!

His income was but little more than one hundred dollars per annum, derived from the proceeds of an investment of certain prize-money, and earned in the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Upon this he subsisted, as none but a Frenchman could, with an independence as perfect, as though it had been thousands. He refused all presents, even the most trifling, because he had not the means of reciprocating such favors, and it was with the most extreme difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to partake of a meal which was not paid for out of his own money.

A man so steadily consistent, so sternly self-possessed and independent, "seeming weak complaint, and steeling his heart against assailing circumstances," certainly deserves the homage and respect of his fellow men! It may impart a lesson of instruction to many a lofty spirit, and teach the self-constituted philosopher, the virtue and dignity of patience and suffering.

Such was the virtuous Landais; but in what particular spot he lived, or how he died, is, to me, unknown. All that marks his last home, is a plain white marble slab, in the church-yard of St. Patrick's cathedral, the inscription on which, may be thus translated: "To the memory of Pierre de Landais, formerly Rear Admiral in the service of the United States, who disappeared in June, 1818, aged 87 years."

From the Northern Statesman.

## CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE OCCUPATION OF THE MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER.—We abridge the following interesting sketch of the above debate.

The House took up the Message of the President in relation to the occupation of the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, by Great Britain.

Mr. Cushing moved to commit it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to establish a post at the mouth of the Columbia, and to prevent the interference of any foreign power with the Indians there. He presented some very interesting details of the subject. He maintained first, the right of the people of this country to the territory in question, in virtue of discovery; and second, that, as it was ours, it was consistent neither with national honor nor interest to relinquish the claim. The first discovery and exploration was made by Captain Robert Gray, of Massachusetts, who arrived there in the brig Columbia, and who gave to the river the name of Columbia. He stated that the country was, however, in actual possession of the British Northwest Company. He also maintained our right to the country by a treaty with Spain and France. But Great Britain now pretended that it was abandoned, unclaimed territory, and had set up her flag there. He appealed to Mr. Adams as the living record of the political history of the country, to say whether the country did not belong to us by a treaty with France, &c.

Mr. Adams made some remarks supporting his colleague's opinion on the subject, as to the question of title. He went into a review of the origin of the European titles to different parts of this Continent, in order to show the foundation of their own title to the country in question. Spain claimed the right to these territories in virtue of a grant from the Head of the Church, the fountain of all power. Having taken possession of a spot of land as large as this inkstand, said Mr. A., she claimed the whole continent in virtue of a grant from the Pope, excluded all the rest of mankind from it, and prohibited their entrance upon it, upon the pain of death. This distribution of the Pope was not always assented to by other powers—and particularly by England, which country, even before the reformation, resisted these claims. After that time the Sovereigns of England, as the assignees of the power before exercised by the Pope, claimed the same power of granting lands; and all grants were made in virtue of the character of these Sovereigns as propagators of Christianity. The characters of James 1st, Charles 2d, and George 2d, were all based on the idea of a power to claim lands, for the purpose of christianizing their inhabitants. So all these titles, when analyzed, rested upon the Pope, and his power was like that of the Indian's resting place for the globe. The big tortoise stood upon nothing at all.

Louis XIV., of France, made grants upon the ground that he was equal to others; and had as good a right as others. Mr. A. went into a history of the grants to the merchant Crozat, and also that made to Le Salle. Le Salle, circumnavigated the great Lakes; from them descended the Illinois river to the Mississippi; went down that river in a boat to New Orleans, and there established the fort at New Orleans, and set up the standard of France. He was the first discoverer of the Mississippi, and established his discovery on the 7th April, 1683. Le Salle went back to France and obtained an appointment to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, and the distance to it from the ocean. But this he never discovered.

Mr. Adams went on with a long argument on the claims of Spain and France, maintaining the then right of France to the country which we purchased of her. The point of his remarks was that whatever claim any other country may have to the mouth of Columbia river, England had none. He stated the grounds of our claim to the country, as derived from Spain and France, and gave notice to any person who might hereafter be entrusted with a negotiation on the subject of right to the Northwestern Coast, that we must claim, and have a right to claim, from latitude 142 to 154 north.

He alluded to the old boundary between us and Spain, or the western boundary of the United States, and again stated that he was the last man in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, who consented to make the Sabine the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and then he did assent to make the treaty on this basis, at the express order of Mr. Monroe. Every line of the treaty was submitted, day by day, to the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, and he never agreed to one line of it, except under the express injunction of Mr. Monroe. As abolition has been mentioned in connection with this subject, he would say that there were two persons in the cabinet who were from non-slaveholding States; while the President, the Secretary of War, (Mr. Calhoun,) the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Crawford,) the Attorney General, (Mr. Wirt,) were from slaveholding States, and assented to the treaty. He repeated also what he some two years ago asserted, that

after the treaty was drawn, and before the last note of Mr. Otis was written, the President instructed him to lay the treaty before General Jackson, then in this city; and take his opinion upon it. He did wait upon General Jackson accordingly with the treaty and the map of Florida, and General Jackson did approve of the boundary line, and remarked that a vast majority of the people of the United States would approve, though it would give dissatisfaction in a certain quarter, which he (Mr. A.) would not now name. The Globe at the time, made it a question of veracity between him and General Jackson, and obtained from Gen. Jackson a declaration, that he had no recollection of the transaction, but that he was consulted in relation to some military matters. Mr. A. stated that he was in the habit of keeping a Diary. It was not by him at the time, but he produced in ten days, an extract from it on this subject, giving a minute account of the interview with Gen. Jackson. He never published it, but a gentleman in the White House, had seen it, and some others.

He mentioned the fact, in order that any one who wished to examine into this question of veracity, might know that he had it, and that it was any one's service. This matter was not strictly relevant; but it concerned the relation in which he stood to the boundary lines of the United States; and would support him in the assertion that he would never yield, and never yielded up any portion of the territory of the United States. He would assert the rights of the United States, to the territory in question, against the encroachments of Great Britain; but, before we fought for the country, he thought we had better occupy it for a while.

He should be glad, however, before any thing was done in the matter, to see some further documentary proof of the alleged encroachments of Great Britain.

Mr. Cushing resumed his remarks, and said that this report concerned the peace of the whole of our western frontier. He would be able to prove to the satisfaction of the House that the allegations made against Great Britain were true. Great Britain had determined to make herself the mistress of the country on the Pacific, for the purpose of extending her trade and power, and he read a letter from Dr. Alexander McKenzie, which seemed to corroborate this assertion. The House adjourned, leaving the question unsettled, and Mr. Cushing's speech unfinished.

From the New York Evening Star.

## CONSUMPTION.

This is known to be a fatal disease of our climate—to be arrested if taken in time, but generally fatal if allowed to run to a second stage. Regular and well educated physicians are opposed to all experiments known as quackery, and allow a case to become hopeless rather than yield to such inroads on well authenticated facts and scientific practice, and yet there may be in simple the healing balm to many serious attacks, and we should not allow our prejudices to interfere with the probable safety of friends. We have noticed the public declaration of Doctors Kelley & King that they have discovered a positive cure for Consumption, and among the certificates in their pamphlet, we extract the following:

Christopher Slagel, a gardener, about 45 years of age, residing on the Bloomingdale road, between 46th and 47th streets, was attacked about 18 months ago with Consumption; and although he continually and rigidly pursued the advice of his physicians, the disease increased rapidly, with incessant cough, spitting of blood, cold clammy night sweats, excessive debility, emaciation, pain and soreness in the breast, hectic fever, shortness of breath, expectoration of enormous quantities of pus, or matter, from the lungs, which was very offensive, and soon immediately in water, dropsical swellings of the feet, and soreness of the throat, supervened. His four attending physicians, (whose names are now in our possession,) gave him up as incurable, and one who could not survive but a few days.

In this state, he made use of the Native Pulmonicon, and in six weeks was perfectly restored to health. This case was peculiarly difficult, as the patient labored under Scrofula Hemia, with which he is still afflicted.

The man thus cured called down to our office and confirmed in person every part of the above, with strong corroborated additional facts. He looks well and says he is perfectly well—that he was assured by his physician that he could not live nine days longer when Doctors Kelley & King took him in hand—that he could not drag his emaciated form the length of the room, and was utterly prostrate. He is a hard working plain man, who originally caught cold from his occupation as a milkman, and is a German by birth. It is difficult to resist such personal declarations and demonstrations of the efficacy of such cures; besides he had with him a young man, who assured us that his case, nearly as desperate, had also been cured. Where the remedy proposed is entirely simple and harmless, there should be no objections to trying it in such cases of this frightful disease.

THE TALLCOTT TREE.—A leaf of this extraordinary tree has lately been brought over from the Island of Ceylon, of which place it is a native, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Fletcher, of Hampstead. The leaf is in a good state of preservation; it measures fully eleven feet in height, sixteen feet across its widest spread, and from thirty-eight to forty feet in circumference. If expanded as a canopy, it is sufficient to defend a dinner party of six from the rays of the sun, and in Ceylon is carried about by the natives for that purpose.—Newburyport Herald.

ILL-TIMED MUNIFICENCE.—Baron Sina, the wealthy banker of Vienna, is said to have drawn upon himself a severe reprimand for giving 40,000 florins for the sufferers by the inundation at Pesth, while the Emperor has given only 20,000. Prince Metternich, we are told, said to him, "It seems, baron, that you do not understand propriety. Mr. Rothschild is richer than you, and yet has given 15,000 florins. It appears that you think yourself above the throne. The Emperor, Monsieur Baron Sina, will not forget this trait of beneficence and modesty."—Newburyport Herald.

Business Improvement.—Our city stocks are rising in the North with enormous rapidity. On the New York Stock Exchange on the 1st June, 50 shares of the New Orleans Gas Stock were sold at 90, and holders were standing out for 100 for our City and Commercial Bank Stocks.—New Orleans True American.

## AMERICANS IN COURT DRESS.

[From a Paris Letter of the Philadelphia Chronicle.]

"Hitherto it has been the practice to present Americans in their ordinary dress, but since Gen. Cass has been Minister here, a Court dress has been necessary. The change, which was undoubtedly made without the sanction of Gen. Cass, is one derogatory to Americans, and should never have been allowed. If I had been the first upon whom it was attempted, I would have seen Louis Philippe and his whole Court in the deserts of Arabia, before I would have yielded to the request. As it was I hesitated, and but for the strong desire I had to send you an account of the formalities, &c. I would have declined the honor altogether.

"The suit required to be worn, is a single-breasted blue coat, standing collar, with the cuffs and collar embroidered with gold; white cassimer trousers and a chapeau and sword. I procured mine at a cost of 350 francs, and when I put them on, was really ashamed to look at myself in the glass. The idea of an American—a republican—a citizen of the free and independent United States, putting on the badge of royalty, in defence of royalty, and in order to be permitted to see royalty, was absolutely disgraceful, and I now repent me, in sackcloth and ashes, of the transgression."

"The feeling of the writer is a proper one—the mischief is in the American authorities yielding to their European innovations. Doctor Franklin was the model of what an American Ambassador should be.—Express.

## TASTE FOR READING.

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead, under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. I speak of it of course only as a worldly advantage, and not in the slightest degree superseding or derogating from the higher office and surer and stronger panoply of religious principles—but as a taste, an instrument, and a mode of pleasurable gratification. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man, unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history—with the wisest, the wisest—with the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him. It is hardly possible but the character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of humanity. It is morally impossible but that the manners should take a tinge of good breeding and civilization from having constantly before one's eyes the way in which the best bred and the best informed men have talked and conducted themselves in their intercourse with each other. There is a gentle, but perfectly irresistible coercion, in a habit of reading well directed, over the whole tenor of a man's character and conduct, which is not less effectual because it works insensibly, and because it is really the last thing he dreams of. It civilizes the conduct of men, and suffers them not to remain barbarous.—Sir John Herschel.

From the New Orleans True American.

## CLAPP'S SERMON ON SLAVERY.

At the urgent request of numbers of its hearers, this bold, eloquent, and conclusive defence of Southern domestic slavery against the sophistry and falsehood of the abolition fanatics, is now published, and may be had at our office. They who heard it must naturally wish to procure a copy of an oration which more clearly bears the stamp of the master of mind, than any similar work on slavery ever yet written; and all who did not hear the reverend orator, should at least peruse his opinions. Mr. Clapp has handled the subject with the energy of a Southerner, and the clear research of the divine. Should the bigot cite the Scriptures, he will find his answer here; if the philosophic reviler appeal to his Goddess of Reason, he will find himself replied to by one as liberal as he is, but with far more experience; and though the leveller should urge the doctrines of by-gone demagogues, he will find their sophistry exposed, and their seeming wisdom proved a folly. To all who would be confirmed in their attachment to Southern institutions, or wish for a defence against revilers, we cordially recommend this noble oration; and if the lukewarm, or fanatics of the North, are open to conviction, they will study well this eloquent creation of our respected Theodore Clapp, and, with a single view towards the attainment of truth, "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," its clear and potent arguments.

DREADFUL MORTALITY AMONG THE INDIANS.—We stated some weeks since that the small pox had been making the most dreadful havoc among the Indians on the Missouri river. A letter from Major Pitcher gives the following summary of mortality among the several tribes, so far as the accounts had been received. But it is feared the destruction will be equal to 30,000 souls.

Mandans,	1,000
Minatarees,	500
Ricaras,	15,000
Assiniboins,	10,000
Creeks,	3,000
Blackfeet,	3,000
Besides large numbers not yet ascertained.	

## THE TUTOR OF DEMOCRACY.

The Washington Democratic Review—the New York New Era—the New York Truth Teller, and the Cincinnati (O.) Phoenix—all of them conducted by foreigners—Irish and English destructives—the proteges and familiar organs of this administration—offspring of the enemies of our revolutionary fathers—striving to reach the great final cause [object] of their zeal, money—by pulling down American institutions, and plundering the ruins as the trophies of their victory. These are the men employed and paid by the Sub-Treasury party for giving lessons to the American people on the "Democratic principle"—these are the men that are taught, parrot-like, to calumniate and abuse the patriots of the land, and teach the people the only true democracy!—Madisonian.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—The New England Anti-Slavery Convention, at the recent meeting in this city, among other important topics took cognizance of the rights of woman. The debate took place on Friday, in consequence of a motion to reconsider a vote passed the evening previous, by which one woman and two men were appointed on a committee, to report an address to the Ecclesiastical bodies of the country. Rev. Mr. Colman, Mr. Garrison, the lady who was appointed on the committee, (Miss Kelly of Lynn,) and several other speakers, contended for the fair sex; and the Rev. Mr. Torrey, of Salem, Rev. Mr. Martyn, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Trask, spoke in opposition. Mr. Colman was pathetic, Mr. Garrison was ferocious, and Miss Kelly was very decided. The lady observed that the creator had as much right to put a soul into a female frame as into a male frame, and that the Abolitionists should take the yoke off of the heads of the females, before they broke the chain from the negro's heel. Rev. Mr. Pierpont defended the clerical order, from the aspersions that were cast upon them in the debate, and Mr. Garrison replied. The vote was finally taken, after a stormy debate, and stood thus:—56 for reconsideration—86 against it; so the rights of woman were recognized by the Convention, and after having by a previous vote invited the ladies to sit and take part in the Convention, we do not see how the meeting could have done otherwise. Of the fifty-six who voted for the reconsideration, only one was a female; of the eighty-six who voted in the negative, a large proportion were women, colored and white. The clergy, in this discussion were treated rather cavalierly and made themselves scarce afterwards.

What will be the result we know not, but it is probable that another division will take place in the abolition ranks.

Mr. H. C. Wright offered a resolution, purporting that the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall was produced by the Colonization Society, but it was thrown aside by the meeting.—Boston Courier.

RETORT UPON MISS MARTINEAU.—Miss Martineau in her last volumes, "Retrospect of Western Travels," has a chapter upon "originals," in which she tells an anecdote of a village doctor in Vermont, who was called upon to attend her travelling companion, and from whom, notwithstanding her repeated inquiries, she could not extract the slightest information as to her friend's prospect in regard to health. He would give her no hints by which she could form her plans and write to her friends, and she was never so completely in the dark about the nature of any illness. "Fancy," (says she) "I hear now the sharp, concurred tones of the doctor, doggedly using his power of exasperating my anxiety."

"The village doctor referred to, resides at Brattleboro'. He is a highly respectable physician, and in relation to the subject says, 'I am not tamely to be held up to the derision of England and America. It is true, I did not tell her, although she almost pestered my life out to be informed. I bore it all, and equivocated and evaded, and all from motives of delicacy, to spare the woman's feeling. If she has been very much concerned to know, and is yet in the dark, I will enlighten her darkness. Her friend was in the first stages of delirium tremens.'"

Whew! What will Miss Martineau say to this? Yankee "originals" are not original for nothing. Newburyport Herald.

## A SECOND CASPAR HAUSER.

We find the following singular and interesting story of a second Caspar Hauser, in the Canton (Illinois) Herald:

We have seen in several papers an account of a boy, apparently thirteen or fourteen years old, who was found in the timber in the vicinity of the Chathamton Prairies, in the State of Indiana. It is said the boy is now in the family of a Col. Clark or Clarkson, of Bush Hill, a place not far from the spot where he was found. He is handsomely formed, has fine limbs, very elastic in his movements, stout, with clear, full and intelligent black eyes. He has been several months with the Colonel's family, during which time he has uttered no articulate sound, expressed no wish by any sign; though he evidently pays considerable attention to things and events around him. He sometimes gives a sort of piercing screech, which, by its being always at a measured elevation, and after which he seems to listen with care, affords ground for the conclusion that the poor fellow has been accustomed to receive some sort of answer from a source to us unknown. He chooses the naked earth for his bed, and utterly rejects all covering except a deer skin, which he wraps round his body. His food he takes in a raw state—principally beef, poultry, potatoes and nuts. It is astonishing with what voraciousness he consumes small birds. He will strip one of its feathers and entrails, and devour it with a relish amounting to an ecstasy. He has thus far evinced a melancholy temperament, choosing to be much alone, and makes for the timber whenever an opportunity is presented, but when found, attempts no escape, but passively returns. He manifests no attachment for any human being, save for a servant girl of the family. By her request he has occasionally eaten a little corn bread, and sat down for a moment on a chair. Wheat bread he peremptorily refuses. He has made comparatively no advancement towards civilization. We regret that more knowledge cannot be obtained of this extraordinary boy's history.

## Receipt for Washing with Little Labor.

Take five gallons of water, one pound of brown soda cut up into small pieces, two ounces of soda broken up fine, two quarts of lime water (made with cold water), and put them into a vessel to boil. Put the clothes in water over night. When the mixture is at boiling heat, put the clothes into it without wringing them. Let them boil one hour, then put a basket over a tub and put the clothes into it to drain. Then wash them through a clean hot water, and afterwards rinse them, as commonly done.

## FROM TEXAS.

Advices have been received at New Orleans from Texas, to the 24th ult. Congress was in session, but in daily expectation of adjourning.

The joint resolution, to withdraw the proposition for annexation, was taken up, the former vote having been reconsidered. After some amendments, the vote was again taken on the resolution, and lost by a majority of one. The proposition, therefore, will not be withdrawn.